

recorded on the foreign meat inspection certificate, then the meat may remain eligible for entry into the United States only if APHIS personnel are available to inspect the hold, compartment, or container, the packages of meat, and all accompanying documentation; and the importer furnishes additional documentation (either copies of pages from the ship's log signed by the officer-in-charge, or certification from a foreign government that the original seal was removed and the new seal applied by officials of that government) that demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Administrator that the meat was not contaminated or exposed to contamination during movement from the region of origin to the United States; and

(6) The meat is found by an authorized inspector to be as represented on the foreign meat inspection certificate.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0579-0015 and 0579-0195)

[30 FR 12118, Sept. 23, 1965]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 94.1, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

**§ 94.1a Criteria for determining the separate status of a territory or possession as to rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease.**

(a) The Secretary of Agriculture will make a determination as to whether a territory or possession may be deemed separate from the mother region, in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease has been determined to exist, for the purposes of section 306(a) of the Act of June 17, 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1306(a)), only if:

(1) The official authority of that territory or possession, having responsibility for animal health matters, has declared such territory or possession free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease;

(2) The territory or possession is geographically separate from the mother region and has full autonomy from the mother region in all animal health matters, including import and export;

(3) The territory or possession has a veterinary service which is capable of

speedily detecting rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease and which is comprised of veterinarians who:

(i) Are employed as officials of the government of the territory or possession,

(ii) Are graduates of a recognized school of veterinary medicine, and

(iii) Are assigned in sufficient numbers and are so distributed, with respect to the livestock population, to be able to promptly recognize the existence of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease;

(4) A laboratory capable of diagnosing rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease is available to the veterinary service of the territory or possession;

(5) Vaccinations for foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest are not permitted in the territory or possession;

(6) The reporting of rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease to the veterinary authorities of the territory or possession is required by anyone who has notice of the existence of these diseases;

(7) Laws and regulations are in effect and are administered in such manner as to insure against the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest through the importation of animals, meat, and animal products from regions, including the mother region, declared by the United States Secretary of Agriculture to be regions where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exist;

(8) Animals introduced into the territory or possession from rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease infected regions, including the mother region, are imported through a quarantine station and under conditions acceptable to the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, and such conditions include, but are not restricted to:

(i) Tests deemed necessary for the detection of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease,

(ii) Quarantine deemed necessary for the detection of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease, and

(iii) Opportunity for observation by a United States Department of Agriculture veterinarian during all phases of the import procedures;

(b) An on-site inspection by a veterinary representative of the United States Department of Agriculture to

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determine whether the criteria in this section are met shall be made of the territory or possession before any final determination is made as to its status.

[39 FR 13069, Apr. 11, 1974, as amended at 62 FR 56021, Oct. 28, 1997]

### **§ 94.2 Fresh (chilled or frozen) products (other than meat), and milk and milk products of ruminants and swine.**

(a) The importation of fresh (chilled or frozen) products (other than meat and milk and milk products) derived from ruminants or swine, originating in, shipped from, or transiting any region designated in § 94.1(a) as a region infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease is prohibited, except as provided in § 94.3 and parts 95 and 96 of this chapter.

(b) The importation of milk and milk products of ruminants and swine originating in, shipped from, or transiting any region designated in § 94.1(a) as a region infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease is prohibited, except as provided in § 94.16.

[40 FR 44123, Sept. 25, 1975, as amended at 62 FR 56022, Oct. 28, 1997]

### **§ 94.3 Organs, glands, extracts, or secretions of ruminants or swine.**

The importation of fresh (chilled or frozen) organs, glands, extracts, or secretions derived from ruminants or swine, originating in any region where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists, as designated in § 94.1, except for pharmaceutical or biological purposes under conditions prescribed by the Administrator in each instance, is prohibited.

[28 FR 5980, June 13, 1963, as amended at 53 FR 48520, Dec. 1, 1988; 62 FR 56022, Oct. 28, 1997; 63 FR 67574, Dec. 8, 1998]

### **§ 94.4 Cured or cooked meat from regions where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists.**

(a) The importation of cured meats derived from ruminants or swine, originating in any region where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists, as designated in § 94.1, is prohibited unless the following conditions have been fulfilled:

(1) All bones shall have been completely removed in the region of origin.

(2) The meat shall have been held in an unfrozen, fresh condition for at least 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived.

(3)(i) The meat shall have been thoroughly cured and fully dried in such manner that it may be stored and handled without refrigeration, as in the case of salami and other summer sausages, tasajo, xarque, or jerked beef, bouillon cubes, dried beef, and Westphalia, Italian and similar type hams. The term “fully dried” as used in this paragraph means dried to the extent that the water-protein ratio in the wettest portion of the product does not exceed 2.25 to 1.

(ii) Laboratory analysis of samples to determine the water-protein ratios will not be made in the case of all shipments of cured and dried meats. However, in any case in which the inspector is uncertain whether the meat complies with the requirements of paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section, he will send a sample of the meat representative of the wettest portion to the Meat Inspection Division for analysis of the water-protein ratio. Pending such analysis the meat shall not be released or removed from the port of arrival.

(4) The cured meat shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by an official of the national government of the region of origin who is authorized to issue the foreign meat inspection certificate required by § 327.4 of this title, stating that such meat has been prepared in accordance with paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2) and (a)(3)(i) of this section. Upon arrival of the cured meat in the United States, the certificate must be presented to an authorized inspector at the port of arrival.

(b) The importation of cooked meats from ruminants or swine originating in any region where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists, as designated in § 94.1, is prohibited, except as provided in this section.

(1) The cooked meat must be boneless and must be thoroughly cooked.

(2) The cooked meat must have been prepared in an establishment that is eligible to have its products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 610 *et seq.*) and the regulations in 9 CFR